

BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

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FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

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WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1916.

For President
WOODROW WILSON
For Vice President
THOMAS R. MARSHALL

THE RESULT IN MAINE

SIX TIMES out of ten the Maine elections have been prophetic of the result in the national election.

When Maine has dropped to a certain plurality, around 40,000, in the state election which takes place in September, the state has chosen Democratic presidential electors in November.

In September Maine chooses a governor, state officers a legislature and elects United States Senators and Congressmen, in the appropriate years.

Presidential electors are chosen in November.

This year Maine was filled with speakers of both the great parties. The visitors ranged from Democratic cabinet officers, down to the humblest spellbinders. The Republicans were represented by their greatest men, including Mr. Hughes, Mr. Roosevelt, Senator Lodge and by hosts of their little fellows.

Each of these speakers, on both sides confidently assured the people of Maine that they were voting to national questions, as indeed they were, to some extent.

But in a far larger degree the people of Maine were voting as they have been for some years past, upon the Prohibition question, and this was again the issue that absorbed the interest of the far greater number of the Maine voters.

Curtis, the Democratic candidate, represented a sort of local option. His policy was to leave the enforcement of the laws to the sheriffs of the several counties, which for 40 years or more in Maine has meant a loose enforcement.

Milliken, the Republican candidate, strongly asserted, however, that he would give a rigid enforcement. "I will," he said, call out the militia, if it is necessary to enforce the prohibition law, and hold a special session of the Legislature if it is necessary."

Maine is a state of lonesome communities, each of which has its social center in one or more tiny churches. These churches are hostile to the liquor traffic, and the people who attend them are hostile to it.

These people, who represent far the greatest number of prohibition votes, get aid from two quarters. They are supported by the Boston whiskey interests, which in Maine have no competition with beer. They are supported by most of the dealers, who have become a vested interest. They get along under the prohibition system, and do not want any other.

The anti-prohibition vote comprises those men who believe that regulated is better than unregulated sale, and these are aided by a large number of small inn keepers, who would like to sell, but do not care to engage in the illicit trade.

The prohibitionists are in the majority, and their votes for the most part elected Milliken, and the rest of the Republican ticket.

So far as this result is indicative of the future it is highly favorable to Democracy. It must be understood that the vote was the largest in Maine in 36 years. The total was 152,000 which was 22,000 more than the total vote in 1912, and 48,000 more than the total vote in 1908, in the presidential elections. But in 1908, which was the last year of Republican unity, Taft had a plurality of 30,335 and in 1904 Roosevelt had a plurality of 36,807.

In 1908 the Republicans had for their plurality the proportion of vote as 30,335 to 105,705.

In the present case their plurality is as 13,500 as to 152,000.

In order that the Republicans might say that by reason of a reunited party they are again solid, they should have had in Maine, not a plurality of 13,500, but a plurality of above 44,000.

If Democratic gains in the rest of the United States are indicated by the results in Maine, the Democracy will very easily win.

DOWER A GOOD MAN

WHEN THE Democratic slate makers are scanning the lists for available timber for their state ticket they should not overlook John L. Dower of Hartford. In Mr. Dower, the Democrats have good material for a nominee for governor who would go before the people with a record of service in public office that would invite investigation. In the brief period which he filled the office of savings and loans commissioner, he accomplished reforms, which his predecessors of long tenure in the office had been unable to bring about. Mr. Dower put the American Real Estate Company of New York out of business in Connecticut, by refusing, after an investigation, to renew its license. Dower is an aggressive, upright Democrat, with standing as a business man second to none in the capital city. He would appeal to the electorate as a business man's candidate.

SOUTHERN DOMINATION

AS THEY GO north in New England Republican speakers of big and little grade raise an increasing note against what they are pleased to call "Southern Domination." By which they mean simply, when they come down to the evidence, that some of the important committees in Congress are headed by Southerners. But these men obtained their positions by production. They rose by seniority. It is certainly not American doctrine to deny to men from the South the same rights and privileges that belong to other members of Congress.

GOODS VS. BULLETS

GEORGE P. McLean, after the usual cloud of talk about "not running again," is right on deck, waiting. This is well. When he gets through telling of his work to provide for the migration of birds in interstate commerce, he can explain what he meant when he said that "foreign goods are more dangerous than foreign bullets."

DENY WILCOX IS TO QUIT JOB AS G.O.P. CHAIRMAN

Frederick C. Tanner and Perkins Rally to Defense of Director-General.

New York, Sept. 12.—Apparently Republican campaign headquarters like Chairman William R. Wilcox better than it used to, or else it reserves to itself the exclusive right to attack his campaign methods. Published reports that he was to be persuaded as chairman of the National Republican Committee and generalissimo of the Hughes campaign brought a number of Republican and Progressive leaders to his defense yesterday. It appears that there is no reason whatever to expect a new campaign general manager.

Mr. Wilcox was in Syracuse yesterday, where Mr. Hughes is to deliver his first 1916 campaign speech in New York state. Headquarters workers who used to complain that the activities of "the best campaign personnel on earth" were nullified by bad generalship were all quite friendly in their comments on Mr. Wilcox. The change of feeling was attributed to a new optimism flooding the headquarters.

One of the most active and experienced officers of the National Committee complimented Mr. Wilcox highly for smoothing out Bull Moose Republican differences, and called him the human lubricator. Frederick C. Tanner, State chairman, and Geo. W. Perkins, ex-Progressive, expressed the views of the two headquarters factions on Mr. Wilcox's capacity.

"The chairman of any political campaign committee is criticized," remarked Tanner feelingly. "Tanner directed the Whitman campaign of 1914, and last spring found himself facing serious opposition when the time came for his re-election. He pulled through however. His spoken comment on the attacks on Mr. Wilcox carried the sympathy of experience. "To be criticized is part of the job of being chairman. The Democratic papers are very indignant in circulating stories of discontent within Republican campaign organization. Chairman Wilcox is conducting a good campaign and it is getting better every day."

Mr. Perkins, chairman of the executive committee of the Progressive National Committee, who had large experience in forming the Bull Moose party and conducting a campaign that gave that party more votes than the Republican party, came to Mr. Wilcox's defense. As an expert on conducting campaigns Mr. Perkins endorsed the Wilcox tactics and said he was satisfied with results.

"Chairman Wilcox has done splendid work in getting together the working organization of the Republican and Progressive parties," said Mr. Perkins. "There are many differences in many states and in many sections of the various states, but Mr. Wilcox has been very generous in his welcome to Progressive workers and has showed greatest consideration to their points of view and to the principles they stood for. This attitude on the chairman's part has met with the greatest success."

"The campaign has been under way only five or six weeks and in a temperature varying from 90 to 110 degrees. A great deal of preparatory work has been successfully accomplished. People without experience in campaign work do not realize that the magnitude of the undertaking involved in launching a national campaign. It takes several weeks to gather a staff to man the various departments of a campaign like these. It is not easy to find capable men who will give up their occupations for temporary activities of a campaign. This great work of organization Mr. Wilcox has accomplished, and such bureau as the publicity, advertising and speakers' bureau will give a good account of themselves."

KILLING BY MACHINERY

Two years from today the world may celebrate the centenary of the man who invented one of the nearest and most expeditious killing machines ever devised by human ingenuity. Richard Jordan Gatling was his name, and he was born in Hartford county, North Carolina, Sept. 12, 1818, and died in New York in 1903.

The machine gun, chief product of Gatling's inventive genius, vastly improved over the crude slaying device created by Gatling half a century ago, has reached its apogee in the present war. Just how many graves it has filled, how many men it has maimed for life, cannot be definitely known, but they are certainly a vast multitude. Like Henry Shrapnel, the British army officer who invented shrapnel shells, Richard Jordan Gatling believed that, since wars must be, and man must slay his fellowman, it were better that the killing be done along broad wholesale lines, rather than by petty retail methods.

Although the machine gun, as an effective killing apparatus, has been developed within the last half century, the idea is an old one. As far back as 1625 a patent was granted in England to William Drummond for a machine composed of a number of muskets joined together, by the aid of which, the inventor stated, two soldiers could oppose a hundred. It was named the "thunder carriage" or "fire carriage," and for a time it was thought that it would "revolutionize warfare," but in practice it did not prove so formidable as its inventor had hoped, and was soon abandoned.

The Mitrailleuse, the early French type of machine gun, was invented by a Belgian, and anticipated Gatling's device, but it was far from being as effective. It consisted of a number of barrels—usually twenty-five or thirty—secured in a frame round an axis, and parallel to it. The barrels were open at the breech, and were loaded by a disc pierced to correspond with them containing a cartridge in each chamber. This disc was placed against the breech end of the barrels, and the whole of the charges exploded at once. This machine had many defects. The barrels, at short range, all went to the same spot. The recoil caused by the simultaneous discharge

SPECIAL SALE OF FERNS
19 AND 23c.
JOHN RECK & SON

Gay as Autumn Foliage are the Autumn Silks

The Silk with a smooth and satiny surface has the greatest charm this season. Crepe de Chine, Charmeuse, Messaline, all are prominent.

Wash Satins of softest texture are well liked by most women. Especially are they desirable for a simply made evening or dancing frock, for when the frock is soiled it may go into the tub, thus obviating the more expensive cleansing.

Georgette is high in favor, showing a line of colorings that is without limit. Georgette, for all its ethereal appearance, is durable and washable.

Plaids and stripes of gayest character are in Scotch Tartans and French effects, red, blue, and green, barred with gold, tan, white and other contrasting shades. It is a treat to see them.

Self-colored blocks and stripes, beautiful qualities, checkerboard squares, and smaller blocks, and also rather sombre combinations in two-tones, gray, midnight blue and plum with black.

Brocades for linings, a rich gathering in flowered and tapestry designs, gold, rose, cobalt, pearl gray and tans that shift their colorings with a chameleon-like charm.

Cotton-back Satins for coat linings, satisfactory in quality.

Eiderdown for warm robes

Attractive combinations of color, the material soft, light in weight yet warm and agreeable to wear.

Pale blue and white,
Lavender and white,
Tan and blue,
Gray and blue,
Indian blanket designs,
35 cts a yd.

Wash Goods Section, main floor.

Children's Underwear

Light weight for cooler weather

Vests, high neck, long or short sleeves.
Pants, close fitting knee length, all sizes, 25 cts

Main floor, east.

Sweaters of Heavier Styles

As cool weather approaches the warm Sweater will be in demand for Autumn rides and sports. This is knitted of German yarn or Angora, in pleasing shades. A tempting line on exhibition at present.

Second floor.

Standard Patterns

The Designer for October, with October Fashion Sheets, are ready at the Pattern Section.

The Standard Fashion Quarterly with early fall styles, 25 cts.

With the Quarterly a coupon free, for any Standard Pattern.

Main floor.

Thursday is the last day for the Sale of Stamped Goods.

Art Section, third floor.

The D.M. Read Co.

Established 1857

FOOTBALLS

The cool weather will soon be here, boys, and then for the good old foot-ball game.

We can take care of your needs.

50c to \$5.00 each
Shin Guards... 35c to \$1.00
Football Pants 50c to \$3.00
Helmets..... \$1.00 to \$3.00
Soccer Pants... 75c to \$1.50

STRIKING BAGS

\$1.50 to \$5.00

BASKET BALLS

\$2.00 to \$5.00

Anklets.
Supporters.
Suspensories.
Wrist Bands.

ALLING RUBBER CO.

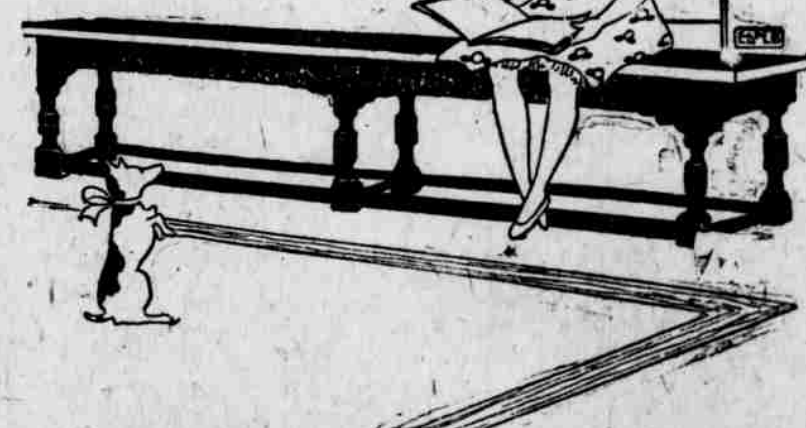
1126 Main St.

Captain Daniel Bascome Hodgson, who commanded the dispatch boat Hugh McCulloch of Dewey's fleet in the battle of Manila Bay, died in Detroit in his 70th year.

New Furniture Shown

Artistic reproductions of merit and also of practical use

A Fireside Bench of English Oak is an attractive and useful piece. It serves as a toasting place before the fire-side, as a wall bench along the stairway or in the hall. Fine specimens, hand carved, \$55.00.



Console Tables with wall mirrors to accompany. Laquered Desks and Tables of marked beauty. Tip Tables, oval and round, many different sizes. Spinnet Desks, Colonial Secretaries and Writing Tables.

Day Beds and Chaises Longues with coverings of cretonne or other art textile.

Wing Chairs, stuffed Armchairs and Davenport for lounging, a large collection of moderately priced furniture for genuine comfort and ease. A visit will interest.

Fourth floor.

The Cretonnes for Autumn

New designs are now being shown. Novelties that attract by their unique colorings and odd intermingling of the conservative with gayer and freer patterns all of which will help to make winter living rooms pleasant and cheerful.

Novelty Net Curtains, Cluny edged, \$4.00

Last Call for Summer Skirts and Porch Dresses

Fancy White Ratine Shirts, Awning Striped Gabardines, were from \$3.95 to \$5.95, \$1.95 to close out

A small group, mussed and soiled from lying on the counter and being handled. 75 cts. as they are

Middy Suits, two pieces, Wash Sports Suits, and Porch Dresses in limited number, \$1.95 to close out

Second floor.

RADFORD B. SMITH

FAIRFIELD AVE. VARIETY STORE BROAD ST.
CO-OPERATIVE CAR PARK FOR CUSTOMERS
PROFIT SHARING WITH EMPLOYEES

COUPON GOOD

THURSDAY, SEPT. 14

GENUINE WEISBACH
INVERTED GASSETS
BURNER, GLOBE & MANTLE
ALL IN BOX, THURSDAY
44c

Our regular price for these fine sets is 58 cents. Take them Thursday for 44 cents.

Upright and inverted gas mantles for 8c. Globes and chimneys at 8c. Gas brackets, pillars, tips, etc., at right prices.

THE PURPOSE OF COLLEGE WORK.

Formerly there was a good deal of distinction in sending a boy to college. Taking these higher courses of study was an exceptional thing. The whole town watched the student. He was looked at as a scholastic wonder. It was assumed he had literary and bookish tastes, and he was considered as designed for a learned profession.

The crowd that enters college portals today is different. The number of those seeking college degrees is multiplied many times. There is a herd of rich men's sons. To many of these and some others as well, study is a mere side issue. It is an unpleasant feature of the course to be evaded as far as possible.

With great numbers of students, the dominating motive is to engage in athletics and enjoy social life. With even more, the motive is to make money. The idea has become widespread that the college man deserves better pay. The old scholastic ideals are gone with the traditional burning of midnight oil. Yet the change is not wholly bad.

Athletics and social life have their high values. This mingling and conflict of personality serves valuable ends. The boy may learn more human nature, more art of executive management in his campus and fraternity life, than any professor can teach him.

The great trouble is that prevailing tendencies encourage young men to undervalue the experience of the ages. They may make successes in business even if they neglect their studies. But they can not be turned out broadly educated citizens, unless they apply themselves diligently to the search after wisdom. After all, that is what the college is chiefly for. When it turns out mere money getters, it misses the purpose for which its endowments were created.

Fire destroyed the buildings of the Pacific Steel Products Co., at a loss of \$150,000.

Although the children complain bitterly about having to go to school, it must be a great relief not to have to ask mother every hour what they shall do next.